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# SENATE COMMITTEE ADOPTS ARMY BILL

Maximum Strength to Be One Hundred Thousand Men.

### HOUSE CANTEEN PROVISION.

A Complete Substitute For the House Re mittee-Beer Omitted From the Prohibmasters - Paymasters - The Maximum

QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

In the quartermaster general's office there are to be six instead of seven quartermasters with the rank of colonel. Nine instead of cleven with the rank of ileutenant colonel, eighteen instead of twenty-eight with the rank of major and fifty-four instead of seventy-two with the rank of captain mounted. In the subsistence department the number of commissary sergeants is made the same as under the existing law instead of 150 as in the House bill. (By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The full Senate committee on military affairs

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The full Senate committee on military affairs has adopted the army reorganization bill reported by its sub-committee this atternoon.

The maximum strength of the army is to be 100,000 men. The bill is a complete substitute for the House bill, and while much of the language is the same as that of the House measure, there are numerous changes. The bill will be reported to the Senate tomorrow.

MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Probably the most important change affects the artillery arm. The sub-committee recommends the retention of the present regimental organization of the present regimental and does not give its as-

MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Probably the most important change affects the artillery arm. The sub-committee recommends the retention of the present regimental organization of the artillery, and does not give its assent to the corps organization proposed by Secretary Root and accepted by the House. In the matter of the appointment of staff officers the bill rollows largely the lines of the recommendations made by Secretary Root, but makes some changes from the House bill. cons made by Secretary Root, but makes some changes from the House bill.

CANTEEN PROVISION AMENDED.

The House canteen provision was amended so as to permit the sale of beer at the canteens. This exception was made by omitting the word "beer" from the prohibited articles. As amended the paragraph reads as follows:

"That when in his opinion the conditions in the Philippine Islands justify such action the President is authorized to enlist natives of those islands for service in the article as the hold in the prohibited articles. As amended the paragraph reads as follows:

"That when in his opinion the conditions in the Philippine Islands justify such action the President is authorized to enlist natives of those islands for service in the article as an error, as troops or companies as authorized by this act for the regular army.

"The sale of or dealing in wine or any distilled spirits by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

ORGANIZATION AND SCOPE.

ORGANIZATION AND SCOPE.

The provision of the new bill regarding the general organization and scope of the army is as follows:

"That from and after the approval of this bill the army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of lifteen regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one lieutenant-general, six major-generals, fifteen heigadier-generals, an adjutant-general's department, an inspector-general's department, a judge advocate-general's department, a judge advocate-general's department, a subsistence department, a medical department, a pay department, a medical department, a pay department, a medical department, a pay department, a medical department, a mordinance department, a signal corps, the officers of the record and pension offices, the chapialns, the officers and enlisted men of the army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, the army service detachment and band at the United States Military Academy, Indian scouts as now authorized by law and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for; provided, that when a vacancy shall occur through death, retirement, or other separation from active service in the office of storekeeper, now provided by law in the quartermaster's department and ordnance department, respectively, said office shall cease to exist.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

"The cavalry regimental organization."

## CAVALRY RECIMENTS.

"The cavalry regimental organization is to consist of a colonel, a liutenant-colonel, three majors, fifteen captains and fifteen each of first and second lieutenants. Two veterlnarians are allowed for each cavalry regiment. Of lowed for each cavalry regiment. Of these officers the captains and lieutenants not required for duty with the troops are to be available for detail as regimental and squadron staff officers and also other details under the law. The President is authorized to increase the number of privates in each troop of cavalary to seventy-six, "but," the provision continues, "the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole army shall not at any time be exceeded."

## THE ARTILLERY.

THE ARTILLERY.

All the House provisions in regard to the artillery are stricken out and a provision substituted continuing the present regimental system and giving each regiment a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, three majors, 17 captains and the same number of first and second lieutenants. Twelve companies of foot artillery are allowed to each regiment of antillery and three battalions are provided for. The President is authorized to increase the privates in these companies to \$5 and those in field batteries to 135, but not by so doing to increase the size of the army.

The language of the House provision for the increase of the artillery is retained. A veterinary is to be allowed to each artillery regiment.

THE INFANTRY.

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THE INFANTRY.

The infantry regiments are allowed the same general officers as the other branches of the services and the same provision is made for detail in all cases. The President is allowed to increase the number of prvates in infantry companies to 127, but the same restrictions as in other cases is put on him as to the increase of the total strength of the army.

COPPS OF ENGINEERS

# CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The enlisted force of the corps of engineers is to consist of a band of three battations of engineers. The appointments of chaplains by the President is authorized at the rate of one for each regiment, including the artillery service. Post chaplains are abolished.

The new bill continues the rank of

major general to General Corbin so long as he may serve as adjutant general, but reduces the rank afterwards to brigadier general. Provision also is made for assistants in the adjutant general's office and for the inspector generals, the judge advocate generals, the quartermaster generals, the surgeon general and the subsistence department. There are to be five assist-dant adjutant generals with the rank of colonel, seven with the rank of lieutenant colonel and fifteen with the rank of major. Vacancies in the grade of captain in the subsistence department are to be filled by the President from officers of the volunteer army. A female nurse corps is provided in connection with the surgeon general's office.

The House provision for a senarate GREAT BRITIAN HAS HER OWN WAY.

The House provision for a separate veterinary corps is stricken out.
QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

PAYMASTERS.

THE MAXIMUM STRENGTH.

Demands in the Joint Note.

# WHAT IS ASKED OF CHINA. THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

in Connection With Matter, But it is Unment of Terms of Peace.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Pekin, Dec. 19.-At a meeting of the foreign Ministers late this evening everything in regard to the terms of the joint note was agreed to, including the British modifications. The Ministers refuse to disclose anything in connection with the matter, believing that the home governments should give the particulars to the public.

It is understood the preamble to the

joint note of the powers will not contain the word "irrevocable."

#### WHAT IS DEMANDED. The Chinese peace envoys will be given a reasonable time within which

to consider the demands made and then will follow the formal negotiations for the settlement of the peace

tions for the settlement of the peace terms.

Officials here still decline to make public the text of the note agreed on but it is believed that the following points cover the essential feature of the agreement:

"The punishment of the officials rullity of the Beaucont.

the agreement:
"The punishment of the officials
guilty of the Boxer outrages. The payment of indemnity for the wrongs inflicted by the Boxers to the persons,
corporations and societies which have

# ECHOES FROM THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Foreign Minister Includes Her Representative Boutelle Placed on the Naval Retired List.

Important Railway Bills Passed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, Dec. 19,-Congress has authorized the President to appoint Maine, to be a captain of the United States navy on the retired list. Today, of comment, the Senate passed the House resolution authorizing Mr. Houthe President will approve the resolution and in accordance with the authorization nominate him as a cap-tain on the retired list of the navy. Mr. Boutelie is a member of the present House of Representatives and a mom-ber-elect of the next House. It is as-sumed that he will immediately resign his membership in the House. MISCELLANEOUS.

The passage of seventy-one private ension bills was the only feature of usiness in the open session.

Mr. Chandler made another effort to et the resolution authorizing the compittee on privileges and elections to end for persons and papers in the longing a Senatorial investigation case.

but falled.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) introduced and ob-called the passage of a resolution call-ing upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the report of

islands under the supposition. It was soon found, however, that the definite line of our acquission fixed by the treaty cut both of them out. It is a rule of law, he explained, that a definite boundary description always supersedes an indefinite description. Hence, the treaty for the cession of these islands had been negotiated, and he believed that the United States would be saved much trouble in the future by consummating the bargain. He characterized the proceedings as in the nature of a title-quieting process. Mr. Lodge also called attention to the fact that one of the Islands is directly on the line of communication with Borneo and the straits and drew the conclusion that it might some day be important as a cable station.

TIME ASKED TO CONSIDER.

#### TIME ASKED TO CONSIDER.

Senator Hoar said he should like to Senator Hour said he should like to have more time to consider the question, and Senator Bacon said that, notwithstanding he is a member of the committee on foreign relations, he had not been present when a report upon the treaty was authorized. He would, therefore, appreciate further epportunity to go over the document.

Senator Wellington made unqualified objection.

bjection.

Accordingly, the treaty was for the me hald aside, and at 2:40 p. m. the enate adjourned.

#### RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

RAHLWAY LEGISLATION.

The House today, at the end of a spirited contest extending over two days, passed bills to compel the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads to abolish grade crossings, to alter their routes into the city and to change their terminal facilities. An amendment was placed upon the Pennsylvania bill to require the road to build a new station, to cost not less than \$1,500,000. The bills were vigorously antagonized by a portion of the minority under the leadership of Mr. Cowherd, of Missouri, on the ground that they were too liberal to the roads.

The Baltimore and Ohio bill appropriated \$1,500,000 outright for the road in consideration of the changes it would be compelled to make.

At 5.25 the House adjourned.

### CADET BOOZE'S DEATH.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) teresting testimony was brought out today by the court of inquiry which is investigating the alleged hazing of assents cadets at the Military Academy here. DEC

FIGHT WITH KELLER.

Hiram M. Cooper, a cadet of the sec-ond-class from North Carolina, when isked if he had been hazed as a fourth

"Yes; on one occasion I was in the bath room and was compelled to take a cold bath." "Was it in winter?" asked General Brooke.

"No, sir; it was in summer," replied the young man. VIRGINIAN NOT HAZED,

Cadet Benjamin F. Miller, of Virginia, knew Booze before they went into camp in '98. Hot candle grease had been dropped on his feet and the same was done to Booze. It did not

Were you hazed in camp in 1898?" "No, sir."
This was the first cadet out of all of those examined who said he was not

hazed.

Continuing, Miller, with his face wreathed in smiles, said: "You see I came from Annapolis, and as I was supposed to have got it there, they don't generally give it to a man twice."

## THE COLOMBIAN REBELS.

THEY LOSE IN GREAT BATTLE WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.-The Mr. Lodge asked the Senate to take up the treaty with Spain providing for the cession to the United States of the Philippine Islands and of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu and their dependencies in consideration of the payment to Spain of \$100,000. Objection to this request was made by several Senators, including Messrs. Hoar, Wellington and Bacon. Senator Lodge explained that the Islands are comprised in the Philippine group and said they were supposed to have been ceded by Spain in the Parls treaty, Indeed the United States had taken possession of the States and States had taken possession of the states of the utmost importance have been supposed to have been ceded by Spain in the Parls treaty, Indeed the United States had taken possession of the states of the utmost importance have been announced. The government is celebrating the victories and considers itself greatly strengthened by the success of its arms,

# PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Concluding Arguments In a Case Involving Their Status.

### HEARD BY SUPREME COURT.

Prominent Members of the Bar and the Speech - Members of the Court Ply Him With Questions-Plaintiff in Philippine

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, D. C., Dec., 19.—The U. S. appense court again was crowded to its ing arguments in the case involving the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines, Among those who secured points of van-tage in the area reserved for the bar, was Judge Day, who was Secretary of State during the critical stages of the war with Spain, and later as head of the war with Spain, and later as head of the
American commissioners who negotiated
the treaty of peace at Paris, was
one of the most influential factors in
shaping the conditions now under discussion before the court.

Former Secretary Carliste and other
prominent member of the bar of the two
houses of Congress, were present.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL CONCLUDES.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL CONCLUDES.

Attorney-General Griggs concluded the presentation of the government's case, elaborting the points he enunciated yesterday.

One of these was the distinction between organized territories and unorganized territories and unorganized territories under the jurisdiction of the United States. Justice Brewer had asked the attorney-general to make clear his views on this distinction. Mr. Griggs took up territory after territory, showing in each case that it came under operation of the laws of the territory and ex proprio vigore. He said that while thode Island and South Carolina stood outside the Union they were treated as foreign States and when they ultimately assented to the union, Congress passed a law xending the laws to them.

DECLARATIONS OF JEFFERSON.

cadets at the Military Academy here, in connection with the recent death of former Cadet Booze.

Thirty-five cadets were examined, one of whom was the brother of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame: another was the son of Gen, Phil. Sheridan, and a third, Marke

were either brutal or degrading.

FIGHT WITH KELLER.

John K. Herr, of New Jersey, who was one of Booze's seconds in his fight with Keller, told the story of the encounter, in which he said "Rooze Just Rooze dispered down without sufficient cause, and when he rell the last time, although counted out, Herr said Booze was not knocked out or winded, on account of his actions in the fight Herr said Booze was looked upon as a coward and nobody liked him afterwards, Herr stenanously denied that Booze was roughly or brutally hazed.

DIFFERIENT MODES OF HAZING, Cadet Charles McH. Ely, of Pennsylvania, gave a detailed description of the different modes of hazing which he had undergone. He described "braching," wooden Wilke, "football," 'ag-ling," hanging on stretcher and several other forms of "exercise" which he had gone through. He never saw a man faint from exhaustion during these ordeals, but told the court that he himself had feigned a faint while "eagling," which is accomplished by pulling in the chin and drawing back the shoulders while standing erect. He said this was an exaggerated form of a soldery position.

A TAR HEEL HAZED.

Hiram M. Cooper, a cadet of the second-class from North Carolina, when asked if he had been hazed as a fourth chassman, said:

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A REMINDER.

Justice Harlan asked the Attorney-General to state later on to what extent Congress could impose a tarift to be collected against goods coming from New Mexico, Arazona and Alaska. Justice Brewer also reminded Mr. Griggs that Oklahoma was not included in the treaty taken in the Louisiana and Mexican territory, and was an apparant exception to the rule stated by the Attorney-General, Mr. Griggs said that congress at its last session, in effect, declared that the existing tariff laws were applicable against the goods of Porto Rico. This was in the act of last March remitted to Porto Elico certain dutles collected "under existing laws." This, Mr. Griggs declared, was an assertion by both branches of the present Congress that the tariff act which was the existing law," operated against Forto Rico.

TERRITORIES AND STATES.

Justice White asked the Attorney-General to the present that the Attorney-General the contract of the present congress that the tariff act which was the existing law," operated against Forto Rico.

TERRITORIES AND STATES.

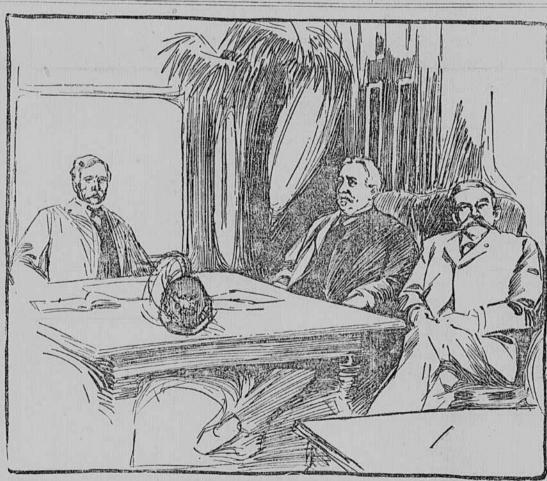
Justice White asked the Attorney-General if he claimed that Congress could not exempt Territories from the laws as to give them privileges not enjoyed by the States. Mr. Griegs responded that he did so claim that in fact the Territories had been for years exempted from internal revenue and direct taxes.

The Attorney-General referred to the celebrated case of Lough Borough vs. Blake, whereupon Justice Harlan, read-

Continued on Page 6. OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS. BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News-Pages 1, 6, 11, Local News-Pages 2, 3, 5, 6, Editorial-Page 4, Virginia News-Page 8, North Carolina News-Page 10, 11, Carolina News-Page 10, 11, Carolina News-Page 11, Shipping News-Page 9, Ma-acts-Page 12, Real Estate-Page 12,



THE BOOZ COURT OF INQUIRY IN SESSION AT WEST POINT.

Yamen so that the Ministers having

business with the foreign office may

business with the foreign office may transact it more expéditiously and with a responsible head.

"A monument to Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister who was killed in Pekin and the appointment of a prince of the blood to proceed to Germany to make formal apology to the Emperor for the crime.

The right to keep a legation guard in Pekin if this is desired.

The exclusion of candidates for examinations for office for a certain number of years in the case of those who may be guilty of anti-foreign activity.

An introduction of importations of

An introduction of importations of arms into China and of material to be

used exclusively in the manufacture of

arms,

The taking of measures to prevent future troubles.

Some modification, it is believed, was made to the proposed dismantling of forts so that hereafter there will be nothing of this character that will prevent ready access to the legations in Pekin.

It is now learned that the entire

The President is further authorized, in his discretion, to form companies organized as are companies of the regular army, in squadrons or battallons, with officers and non-commissioned officers corresponding to similar organizations in the cavairy and infantry arms. The total number of enlisted men in said native organization shall not exceed 12,000, and the total enlisted force of the line of the army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any time 100,000."

OFFICERS FOR NATIVE TROOPS. The field officers for the native troops are all to be Americans for the present, but whenever the Filipinos show fitness for command the President is authorized to make provisional selections from among them for the grades of first and second ileutenants.

A native regiment of Porto Bleans

A native regiment of Porto-Ricans also is authorized,

PROVISIONS OF NEW BILL. Following are provisions of the new

"That to fill vacancies occurring from time to time in the several organizations serving without the limits of the United States with trained men, the President is authorized to enlist recruits in numbers equal to 4 per cent, in excess of the total strength authorized for such organizations.

"That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

"That nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from the regular army, or That to fill vacancies occurring from

Continued on Page 6.

Pekin.

It is now learned that the entire misunderstanding which has delayed the consummation of the agreement a Pekin was caused by the change or tission of the single digit in a complex group of figures making up one of the higher messages of instructions to Mr. Conger. Curiously enough the change in this single digit exactly reversed the meaning of the entire message, so that Mr. Conger. In opposing the English view, was acting exactly contrary to the spirit of his instructions, though in accordance with their letter.

"The revision of commercial treaties.

"Some reform in the Tsung Li
Yamen so that the Ministers having
business with the foreign office may
ransact it more expéditiously and
with a responsible head.

"A monument to Baron Von Ketteler,
the German Minister who was killed
in Pekin and the appointment of a
prince of the blood to proceed to Germany to make formal apology to the
Emperor for the crime.

The result of his investigation made
under the direction of the War Department into the receipts and expenditures of the Cuban funds."

A resolution was passed directing
the committee on foreign relations to
examine the claim of Henry McCoy
and report whether the Secretary of
State should be directed to pay the
sum of money claimed by him out of
the award in the hands of the State
Department in the matter of the Delagoa Bay Railroad.

Pension bills passed included pensions of \$50 a month each to the widows
of Generals John A. McClernand and
John M. Palmer. The urgent deficiency
bill was reported with two minor
amendments and passed without de-

# HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

The Senate then went into executive ession to consider the Hay-Paunce-

fote treaty.

The session demonstrated that the Senate is ready for the vote tomorrow, as no Senator evinced a desire to speak on the treaty.

# TREATY WITH SPAIN.